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does not swallow Morgan whole, for he concludes that there is no good evidence that the consanguine and the Punaluan family were ever universally prevalent forms; but he does not indicate in what particular way Morgan's theories are to be modified. The discussion of present social conditions is characterized by the same lack of critical consideration of facts and authorities, and of course by a socialistic bias toward all current problems.

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The Positive Outcome of Philosophy. By JOSEPH DIETZGEN. Translated by ERNEST UNTERMANN. [International Library of Social Science, Vol. 1.] Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Pp. 444. \$1.

The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. By M. H. FITCH. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$1.

Social and Philosophical Studies. By PAUL LAFARGUE. Translated by CHARLES H. KERR. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$0.50.

What's So and What Isn't. By JOHN M. WORK. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$0.50.

The first and second of these volumes have but an indirect relation to the scope of this *Journal*; the third could only in a fractional degree be classed within the sociological field; while the fourth has the same relation to pure sociology which belongs to any explanation of a theory of social practice.

There is a sense, however, in which each of these volumes comes directly into our field of view. Each is an important piece of evidence touching the campaign of education which the Marxian socialists are now conducting in this country. They are not merely attempting to lay a foundation for their faith in general philosophy, in biology, in psychology, and in sociology. They are also demanding that these subjects be taught by convinced socialists. They are scattering a literature in which every possible implication of the fundamental sciences which can be turned to the credit of socialism is used for all it is worth. This literature ought to be examined and reported on by experts in the different departments of knowl-

edge which it represents. When a writer on a fundamental science is recommended because he is a Socialist, our confidence in him is at once prejudiced, just as it would be if he were heralded as a Baptist or a Homeopathist or a Prohibitionist. We are bound to be on our guard against any sectarianism, political, economic, or ecclesiastical, which is conscious of itself when attacking problems of pure science. A Socialist has the same right to prefer to be taught biology by a Socialist than a Methodist has to be taught the same subject by a Methodist. In all such cases, however, the parties concerned assume a burden of proof that they are scientists first and sectarians second. On the other hand, the Socialist is inclined to the belief that there is more partisanship in rejecting than in professing socialism, and that scholars who do not admit that science points toward socialism are not to be trusted. The more this contention is tested in the open, the better. There can be no sectarian science at last, and science is abortive if it is arrested in the abstract stage, when it might be available for modification of practice. These books are virtually challenges to scholars to reconsider results of their sciences up to date with reference to the question of their bearing upon social programmes.

The fourth book in the list is a primer of socialism, as a zealous believer assumes that it would work out. However sure we may be that the socialists are cherishing vain hopes, there is no doubt that people who reject their opinions have made a mistake in judging the socialists too much on the basis of second- or third-hand versions. They are entitled to a hearing out of their own mouths, and should not be disposed of on the testimony of unbelievers. I cannot say that the present exposition is likely to convince persons who have devoted much unprejudiced attention to the study of society. It makes an effective appeal, however, to untrained thinkers, and for that reason it deserves consideration by everyone interested in exerting counter influence.

On the whole, it must be said that, though the book abounds with sensible remarks and just criticisms of present social conditions, it is an example of that pseudo-science which has brought disrepute upon the social sciences among men of scientific training; and that the less of such books with scientific pretensions we have published, the better it will be for the social sciences.

A. W. S.